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PATENT APPLICATION
09/074,496

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: James R. Albritton
Serial No.: 09/074,496
Filing Date: May 7, 1998
Group Art Unit: 3679
Confirmation No. 2329
Examiner: Michael P. Ferguson
Title: *Breakaway Support Post for Highway Guardrail End Treatments*

MAIL STOP – AF
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

APPEAL BRIEF

Appellant has appealed to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (the "Board") from the decision of the Examiner transmitted on September 3, 2009, finally rejecting Claims 37 and 40. Appellant filed a Notice of Appeal on January 27, 2010.

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Real Party In Interest

The real party in interest is Trinity Industries, Inc.

Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no known appeals or interferences of related cases which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this pending appeal. Appellant has requested that an interference be declared between the present application and U.S. Patent No. 5,988,598 issued to Sicking et al. on November 23, 1999. Appellant first included interfering claims in an Amendment filed June 8, 2000 and requested that an interference be declared at that time. Appellant maintains such request.

Status of Claims

Claims 37 and 40 are pending in the Application and stand rejected pursuant to a final Office Action transmitted September 3, 2009 (the "Final Office Action"). Claims 37 and 40 are presented for appeal and are shown in Appendix A and are all presented for appeal.

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Status of Amendments

All amendments submitted by Appellant have been entered. There have been no amendments submitted after the Final Office Action.

Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Claim 37 of the present application recites a breakaway guardrail post for highway crash control systems (as an example only and not by way of limitation, see Title). The breakaway guardrail post includes an upper post member having a weak impact axis and a strong impact axis and a lower post member disposed beneath and spaced apart from said upper post member (as an example only and not by way of limitation, see Figure 4, refs. 130, 132, 142, 144; Page 19, lines 24-27). The breakaway guardrail post also includes a connecting joint member having a first end and a second end, said first end of said joint member connected at said first end by a first fastener to said upper post member and connected at said second end by an attachment to said lower post member, said first fastener having a first failure strength less than a second failure strength of said attachment (as an example only and not by way of limitation, see Figure 6; Page 20, line 3 – Page 21, line 14; Page 21, line 34 – Page 22, line 3). The first fastener has a first connector having a first failure strength and a second connector having a second failure strength (as an example only and not by way of limitation, see Figure 6; Page 20, line 3 – Page 21, line 14; Page 21, line 34 – Page 22, line 3). The first failure strength of said first connector is greater than said second failure strength of said second connector such that upon an impact force being applied along said weak impact axis, said second connector fails and said upper post member rotates about said first connector (as an example only and not by way of limitation, see Figure 6; Page 20, line 3 – Page 21, line 14; Page 21, line 34 – Page 22, line 3).

Claim 40 of the present application recites a breakaway guardrail post for highway crash control systems (as an example only and not by way of limitation, see Title). The breakaway guardrail post includes an upper post member having a weak impact axis and a strong impact axis and a lower post member disposed beneath and spaced apart from said upper post member (as an example only and not by way of limitation, see Figure 4, refs. 130, 132, 142, 144; Page 19, lines 24-27). The breakaway guardrail post also includes a connecting joint member having a first end and a second end, said first end of said joint member connected at said first end by a first fastener to said upper post member and connected at said second end by a second fastener to said lower post member, said first

fastener having a first failure strength less than a second failure strength of said second fastener (as an example only and not by way of limitation, see Figure 6; Page 20, line 3 – Page 21, line 14; Page 21, line 34 – Page 22, line 3). The first fastener has a first connector having a first failure strength and a second connector having a second failure strength (as an example only and not by way of limitation, see Figure 6; Page 20, line 3 – Page 21, line 14; Page 21, line 34 – Page 22, line 3). The first failure strength of said first connector is greater than said second failure strength of said second connector such that upon an impact force being applied along said weak impact axis, said second connector fails and said upper post member rotates about said first connector (as an example only and not by way of limitation, see Figure 6; Page 20, line 3 – Page 21, line 14; Page 21, line 34 – Page 22, line 3).

Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

Appellant requests that the Board review the Examiner's rejections of Claims 37 and 40 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 4,183,695 issued to Ernest J. Wilcox ("*Wilcox*").

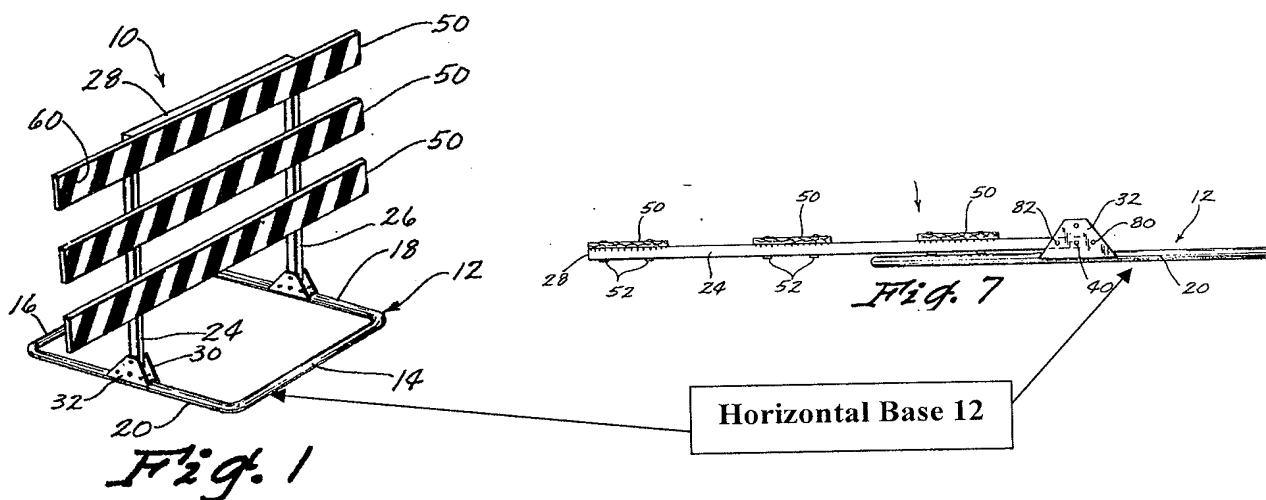
Argument

The Examiner has rejected Claims 37 and 40 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 4,183,695 issued to Ernest J. Wilcox ("*Wilcox*").

Claims 37 and 40 are not anticipated by Wilcox

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Furthermore, "the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Appellant respectfully submits that the art cited as anticipatory by the Examiner cannot anticipate the rejected claims, because the cited art does not show all the elements of the claims.

Claims 37 and 40 each recites an upper post member having a weak impact axis and a strong impact axis and a lower post member disposed beneath and spaced apart from said upper post member. The Final Office Action suggests that legs 24 and 26 of *Wilcox* read on the claimed upper post member and that rectangular base 12 reads on the lower post member. See Final Office Action, page 2. Figures 1 and 7 of *Wilcox* illustrating legs 24 and 26 and horizontal rectangular base 12 are reproduced below:



As evident from the illustrated figures, rectangular base 12 is not a **post** member because it lies **horizontally** and not vertically. For example, *The American Heritage College Dictionary* defines a "post" as:

1. A long piece of wood or other material set **upright** into the ground to serve as a marker or support.
2. A similar **vertical** support or structure,

The American Heritage College Dictionary (2000), p. 1067 (attached as Exhibit A) (emphasis added). As another example, *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged* defines "post" as:

- 1 : a piece of timber or other solid substance (as metal) fixed or intended to be fixed firmly in an **upright** position esp. as a stay or support

Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged (1981), p. 1771 (attached as Exhibit B) (emphasis added).

As evident, a post member is a **vertical** or **upright** member. Base 12 of *Wilcox* is not a post member – it lies horizontally. See, e.g., *Wilcox*, Figures 1 and 7.

In response to similar arguments, the Examiner states that:

Wilcox discloses a breakaway guardrail post comprising a lower post member 12 disposed beneath and spaced apart from the upper post member 24,26 (pole 12 is set up to make or indicate something; and thus constitutes a post, as is consistent with the definition provided by Applicant; Figure 1).

Final Office Action, page 4. However, the Examiner misrepresents both *Wilcox* and the definition of "post." First, *Wilcox* does not disclose a "pole 12" as suggested by the Examiner. *Wilcox* discloses a rectangular "**base** 12" that lies horizontally and not vertically. See *Wilcox*, Figure 1 (reproduced above); col. 1, lines 58-62; and col. 2, lines 16-23. Second, as Appellant point outs above, a post member is a vertical or upright member. The Examiner states that *Wilcox*'s "pole 12 is set up to make or indicate something; and thus constitutes a post, as is consistent with the definition provided by Applicant." Office Action, page 4. However, notwithstanding the fact that *Wilcox* does not disclose a "pole" 12 (as discussed above), the dictionary definition that the Examiner appears to be referring to states "a **pole** or

stake set *up* to mark or indicate." *Webster's*, p. 1771 (emphasis added). This again confirms that a post member is vertical or upright, as opposed to *Wilcox's* horizontal base 12.

It is clear that *Wilcox* does not disclose, teach, or suggest a lower post member disposed beneath and spaced apart from an upper post member as claimed.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, Appellant respectfully requests that these rejections to Claims 37 and 40 be overturned and that Appellant's request for interference be granted.

CONCLUSION

Appellant has demonstrated that the present invention, as claimed, is patentable under the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences to reverse the final rejection of the Examiner and instruct the Examiner to grant Appellant's pending request that an interference be declared between the present Application and U.S. Patent 5,988,598.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge \$540.00 as payment for the fee to file an Appeal Brief, any other or credits to Deposit Account No. 02-0384 of Baker Botts L.L.P.

Respectfully submitted,
BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.
Attorneys for Appellant



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Date: March 29, 2010

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Appendix A: Claims on Appeal

1-36. (Canceled)

37. (Previously Presented) A breakaway guardrail post for highway crash control systems comprising:

an upper post member having a weak impact axis and a strong impact axis;

a lower post member disposed beneath and spaced apart from said upper post member;

a connecting joint member having a first end and a second end, said first end of said joint member connected at said first end by a first fastener to said upper post member and connected at said second end by an attachment to said lower post member, said first fastener having a first failure strength less than a second failure strength of said attachment;

said first fastener having a first connector having a first failure strength and a second connector having a second failure strength; and

said first failure strength of said first connector greater than said second failure strength of said second connector such that upon an impact force being applied along said weak impact axis, said second connector fails and said upper post member rotates about said first connector.

38. (Canceled)

39. (Canceled)

40. (Previously Presented) A breakaway guardrail post for highway crash control systems comprising:

an upper post member having a weak impact axis and a strong impact axis;

a lower post member disposed beneath and spaced apart from said upper post member;

a connecting joint member having a first end and a second end, said first end of said joint member connected at said first end by a first fastener to said upper post member and connected at said second end by a second fastener to said lower post member, said first fastener having a first failure strength less than a second failure strength of said second fastener;

said first fastener having a first connector having a first failure strength and a second connector having a second failure strength; and

said first failure strength of said first connector greater than said second failure strength of said second connector such that upon an impact force being applied along said weak impact axis, said second connector fails and said upper post member rotates about said first connector.

Appendix B: Evidence

The American Heritage College Dictionary (2000) (attached as Exhibit A)

Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged (1981)
(attached as Exhibit B)

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Appendix C: Related Proceedings

NONE

EXHIBIT A

THE
AMERICAN
HERITAGE®
COLLEGE
DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION

on·ar·y



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

Boston • New York

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ciology. d. Any of several doctrines or viewpoints that stress attention to actual practice over consideration of *what is ideal*. 2. The state or quality of being positive. — *pos·i·tiv·ist*, *pos'it·iv·is'tic* *adj.* — *pos'it·iv·ist* *n.*

pos·i·tron (pōz'ī-trōn') *n.* The antiparticle of the electron.

positron emission tomography *n.* Tomography in which a computer-generated image of a biological activity within the body is produced through the detection of gamma rays that are emitted when introduced radionuclides decay and release positrons.

pos·i·tro·ni·um (pōz'ī-trō' nē-əm) *n.* A short-lived association of an electron and a positron bound together in a configuration resembling the hydrogen atom.

pos·sol·o·gy (pō-sōl'ō-jē, pō-) *n.* The medical or pharmacological study of the dosages of medicines and drugs. [Gk. *posos*, what quantity + *-logos*.]

posse, *abbr.* 1. Possession. 2. Possessive. 3. Possible.

pos·se (pōs'ē) *n.* 1. A group of people summoned by a sheriff to aid in law enforcement. 2. A search party. [Short for *posse comitatus*: *Med.Lat. posse*, power, body of men (< Lat., to be able; see *POTENT*) + *comitatus*, genitive of *comitatus*, county.]

pos·sess (pā-zēs') *tr.v.* -sessed, -sess·ing, -sess·es. 1. To have as property; own. 2. To have as a quality, characteristic, or other attribute. 3. To acquire command of or have knowledge of. 4. a. To gain or exert influence or control over; dominate. b. To control or maintain (one's nature) in a particular condition. 5. To cause to own, hold, or be proficient in something, such as property or knowledge. 6. To cause to be influenced or controlled, as by an idea or emotion. 7. *Obsolete*. To gain or seize. [ME *possessen* < OFr. *possesser* < Lat. *possidere*, *possess-* : *pos-*, as master; see *POTI-* + *sedere*, to sit; see *SED-*.] — *pos·ses'sor* *n.*

pos·sessed (pō-zēs't) *adj.* 1. Owning or mastering something. Used with *of*. 2. Controlled by or as if by a spirit or other force; obsessed. 3. Calm; collected.

Usage Note: *Possessed* is often followed by the prepositions *of*, *by*, or *with*. Mere possession of a thing or an attribute is indicated by *of*: *possessed of property*; *possessed of a sharp tongue*. When the term indicates obsession or lack of self-control, *by* and *with* are more often used: *possessed by (or with) an urge to kill*.

pos·ses·sion (pā-zesh'ən) *n.* 1. a. The act or fact of possessing. b. The state of being possessed. 2. Something owned or possessed. 3. possessions. Wealth or property. 4. *Law*. Actual holding or occupancy with or without rightful ownership. 5. A territory subject to foreign control. 6. Self-control. 7. The state of being dominated by or as if by evil spirits or by an obsession. 8. *Sports*. a. Physical control of the ball or puck by a player or team. b. The condition of being on offense. — *pos·ses'sion·al* *adj.*

pos·ses·sive (pā-zēs'iv) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to ownership or possession. 2. Having or demonstrating a desire to control or dominate: *a possessive parent*. 3. *Gram*. Relating to or being a noun or pronoun case that indicates possession. — *n. Gram.* 1. The possessive case. 2. A possessive form or construction — *pos·ses'sive·ly* *adv.* — *pos·ses'sive·ness* *n.*

pos·ses·so·ry (pā-zēs'ə-rē) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or having possession. 2. *Law*. Depending on or arising from possession.

pos·set (pōs'it) *n.* A spiced drink of hot sweetened milk curdled with wine or ale. [ME *posset*, *posset* : perh. OFr. *posca* (Lat. *pōsca*, drink of vinegar and water < *pōtare*, to drink; see *POTABLE* + Lat. *esca*, food < *edere*, to eat; see *EDIBLE*) + ME *hot*, hot; see *HOT*.]

pos·si·bil·i·ty (pōs'ə-bil'itē) *n., pl. -ties*. 1. The fact or state of being possible. 2. Something that is possible. 3. possibilities. Potentiality for favorable or interesting results.

pos·si·ble (pōs'ə-bal) *adj.* 1. Capable of happening, existing, or being true without contradicting facts, laws, or circumstances. 2. Capable of occurring or being done without offense to character, nature, or custom. 3. Capable of favorable development; potential: *a possible building site*. 4. Of uncertain likelihood. [ME < OFr. < Lat. *possibilis* < *posse*, to be able. See *POTI-*.] — *pos'si·bly* *adv.*

pos·sum (pōs'əm) *n.* Chiefly Southern U.S. An opossum.

Regional Note: Since English is a language that stresses some syllables and not others, weakly stressed syllables are dropped at times. This process, called aphesis when it occurs at the beginning of a word, is more common in regional American dialects than in Standard English. Aphesis is most famous in the dialects of the South, where it yields pronunciations such as *count* for (on) *account* of, *tater* for *potatoes*, *possum* for *opossum*, and *skeeter* for *mosquito*.

post¹ (pōst) *n.* 1. A long piece of wood or other material set upright into the ground to serve as a marker or support. 2. A similar vertical support or structure, as: a. A support for beam in the framework of a building. b. A terminal of battery. 3. *Sports*. A goal post. 4. The starting point at racetrack. — *tr.v.* *post·ed*, *post·ing*, *posts*. 1. a. To display (an announcement) in a place of public view. b. To cover (a wall, for example) with posters. 2. To announce by or as if by posters. 3. To put up signs on (property) warning against

ă pat	oi boy
â pay	ou out
âr care	oo took
ă father	ō boot
ě pet	û cut
ē be	ûr urge
ĩ pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
îr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ə about,
ô paw	item

Stress marks:
' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dīk' shə-ně'r'ē)

EXHIBIT B

Webster's Third New International Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
UNABRIDGED

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*Utilizing all the experience and resources of more than
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
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posset · cup

sset **oup** *n* : a 2-handled usu. covered and spouted vessel
 sed esp. in the 17th and 18th centuries
 or posset and invalid feeding
sset pot *n* : a two-handled vessel used
 or making posset 2 : posset cup
 ɡ-ʒi-ble \ ˈpɔ-si-bəl \ *n*, *pl* pos-si-
 bil-ia \ ˈpɔ-si-bi-lə \ [NL, fr. L, neut. of
os *bilis* possible - more at POSSIBLE]
 something that is possible or conceivable
 without contradiction or that may or
 might be the case



posset cup

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

possible *im-adv. archaic*: POSSIBLY
 POSSIBLE *im-adv. 1*: POTENTIALITY, POTENTIALITY *usu.* *upward*
 POSSIBLE *im-adv. 2*: POSSIBLY *usu.* *upward* — Jonathan Edwards
 b: all that could be done: BEST [had done my ~ to] gratify
 you — Robert Southey 2 POSSIBLES *pl*: necessary things (as
 supplies, equipment, money) [the hunters departed with their
 ~s after his return] — *ibid.* 3 POSSIBLES *pl*: the highest at-
 tack after the first round for a number of rounds [fired in target shooting];
 broadly: the highest attainable score in a competition
 POSSIBLENESS *n*: *as*: the quality or state of being possible
 POSSIBLY *im-adv.* (the *im-adv.* *im-adv.* [ME, fr. *possible* + *-ly*]) 1: in a
 possible manner: by possible means: by any possibility [not
 ~ true] (could you ~ agree) 2: by merest chance: MAYBE
 POSSIBLY *im-adv.* — he will recover
 POSSIBLY *im-adv.* — possible [alter. of POSSIBLE]

possible also poss-by \ 'pɒsəl n, prɪ'pɒsəbl (infml) or 'pɒsəbəl
Austral : POSITION, PLACE
posn abbr possession
possum \ 'plɪzəm n s [by shortening] : OPOSSUM
possum 1 \ 'vɒ-əd-/ɒŋ-/s wɪ l 1: to play possum 2: to hunt
 the opossum ~ vt : FEIGN, PRETEND (~ing surprise)
possum belly n, *slang* : a storage space beneath the flooring of a

vehicle
possum fruit also possum apple n : PERSIMMON
possum grape n 1 a : CHICKEN WEEF 2 a wild grape (*Vitis*
balleayana) of the southern U.S. resembling the chicken
grape but having angled branchlets and leaves with lower
surfaces permanently pilose 3 : CISSUS 2
possum haw n 1 : BEARBERY 2 a withe rod (*Viburnum*
nudum)
possum oak n : a tall water oak (*Quercus nigra*) of the south-
eastern U.S. that is often cultivated as a shade tree
possum-trot plan { } , - , n 1 a plan of a house in two parts

house built on the possum-trot plan
with a breezeway between — compare DOGTROT 2.
possumwood /'sɪm.wʊd/ n 1: PERSIMMON 2: the light soft wood
of the sandbox tree 3: OPOSSUM WOOD
— s.m.b. fe. OE skinn to OE frs. MD. & MLC

post \post\ *n-s* [ME, fr. OE; akin to G¹ris, M¹ss, & M¹ss
 post, OHG *plosto*; all fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed
 fr. L *postis*; akin to OE *flerst*, first ridgepole, MLG *verster*
 OHG first ridgepole, Gk *pastas* porch, colonnade, Skt *prsthā*
 back, roof, top; all fr. a prehistoric IE compound whose 1st
 constituent is akin to Skt *pra-* before, forward, and whose 2nd

1: a piece of timber or other solid substance (as metal) fixed or intended to be fixed firmly in an upright position esp. as a stay or support: **PILLAR**, **PROP**: **a**: a square-timber set on end to support a structural member (as a wall or girder) esp. at a corner of a building: **UPRIGHT**, **COLUMN** **b**: one of the pillars

lars supporting an arch or lintel: DOORJAMB, GATEPOST c: one
of the stakes of a fence or railing: PICKET d: STERNPOST
e: one of the main upright timbers of a framed set in main
: STUDDLE f: the pin of a pinlock g: BINDING POST
h: BINDING POST 2 2: a pole or stake set up to mark or
indicate: as a: a boundary marker b: a stand for the display

of public notices c: a pole marking the starting point or the finishing point in horse racing (starting ~) (winning ~)
3: an upright metal blade forming the front sight of a firearm
post \ ' v -ED/-ING/-S 1: to affix (as a paper or bill) to post, wall, or other usual place for public notices: PLACAR
(~the notice on the bulletin board) (signs are ~ed throughout)

the state> 2 a : to publish, announce, or advertise by or as

by the use of a decader (the student's grades are ~ed)
 the yardmaster ~s the track number — *Montano Mag.* (the
 ~ed price for ~ crude oil — *N.Y. Times*) b : to denounce (as
 a person or institution by public notice) c : to threaten
 ~ a man for his losses
 — *Rudyard Kipling* c : to enter (a name) on a public listing
 (nurses ~ed for night duty) ~ed missing in the flood — *John*
 Blight d : to forbid (warning) to trespass under penalty
 of punishment — *Montano Mag.* e : to surround (as
 a brook) (wandering around ~ed property) — *Ronald*
Seacombe f : to gain recognition for (a score or performance)
 ~ed a 69 to take the first-round lead ~ed an average

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(We took ~-ing Wynford Vaughan-Thomas) b: shooting position
 (~ as in field artillery or skeet) c: a position taken by a player
 or basketball as a local-point of offensive attack ~ 3: an offensive
 position to which a person is supposed to go
 public service ~ 4: a group of people ~ 5: a group of people
 ~-B.J.Simmons) 4 a: TRADING POST, SETTLEMENT
 (sent medical supplies to the outlying ~-) b: a station on the
 floor of a stock exchange at which trade in a particular issue
 group of issues ~ 6: a place where goods are sold
 ~-vi -nd/-mɔ:/ 3 1 a: to station in a given place
 (window where she had ~ed herself for observation —Swinburne)
 (Wister) (repair ships) are ~ed along the route —Owen
 Poockee) 2 b: to assign a person to carry (the national flag ceremony
 only to a designated position (~ing the colors) d: to place

(a chessman) on a square for continued occupancy (the king's bishop and queen are badly ~ed -*New Complete Hoyle*)
2 chiefly Brit: to assign to a unit or location (as in the militia or civil service) (~ed to a regiment -*Barrie Birney*) (~ed to his home district -*Scots Mag.*)
3 a: to lay down (as money or a deposit): put up (a stake)
b: to furnish (as bond) to the proper authority (~ed bail for the suspect) (~ the collateral

10 **post** *n* -s [origin unknown] 1 : a pile of wet sheets
handmade paper interleaved with felt in papermaking 2 :
charge of ore for a smelting furnace
11 **post** *adv* [L — more at POST-] : lying behind : posterior
in position (— diaphragmatic organs)
12 **post** *n* -s [by shortening] *slang* : POSTMORTEM (a report
on the)
13 **post** *vi* -ED/-ING/-s *slang* : to conduct a postmortem on
body) (the corpse has been ~ed) (see also *post* *adj* : akin to
properly required) (see also *post* *adj* : akin to)

post- prefix [ME, fr. L. fr. *post* (adv. & prep.): akin to (Arcadian & Cyprian dial.) *pos* toward, on, at, Skt *pásca* behind, after, later, OE *of*, from, off — more at *of*] 1 a: after; subsequent: later (*postdate*) (*postentry*) (*postnati*) b: hind (*postfix*): posterior (*postabdomen*): following after (*postconsonantal*) 2 a: subsequent to: later than (*post*)

post-abdomen \(')pŭst-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *post-* + *abdomen*] 1
posterior differentiated part of the abdomen; *specif.*:
slender posterior sting-bearing portion of the abdomen of

post-absorptive *+ +\ adj [post- + absorptive]: following typical of the period following absorption of nutrients from alimentary canal (~ blood sugar level) (the ~ state)

or dispatch of mail by post 2 *archale* : a postal service 3 : fee for postal service (the rate of ~ charged on the paper) — *U. S. Official Postal Guide* 4 : adhesive stamps or printed indicia representing postal fees (covers must bear ~ at first-class rate — *Stamps*)

postage due stamp *n.* a stamp placed by a post office on an article of mail (as on a business reply card or envelope) to indicate an amount of postage or a special service fee to be paid before the article may be received by the addressee

postage meter or postal meter *n*: a machine that prints postal indicia on pieces of mail, records the amount of postage given in the indicia, and subtracts it from a total amount of postage paid at a post office and for which the machine is used

which has been paid at a post office and for which the amount

postcibam

has been set; *also* : a machine that so makes mail on deposit of a coin in a slot
postage paper *n* : **POSTAL PAPER**
postage stamp *n* : an adhesive stamp or an imprinted stamp on a piece of postal stationery issued by a postal service for use on mail matter as evidence of prepayment of postage
post-al *ˈpɒstl̩* *adj* [F, fr. *poste* post, mail + *al* more at **post**]
postal *ˈpɒstl̩* *adj* [F, fr. *poste* post, mail or *postal* of the post office] : (service) (career) (inspector) (a — agree — ment between governments) 2 : of or relating to a system of mail carrying goods or passengers on a railroad for uniform service
postage *ˈpɒstɪdʒ* *n* : the price paid for the use of the postal service 2 : a duty levied on the use of the postal service
post *pɒst* *v* : 1 : conducted by mail (— cheap) (— tuition)

postal ¹ *ˈpɒstəl* *n* = POSTAL CARD (drop a ~ to the editor)
post ² *ˈpɒstəl* *n* = HIGHWAY POST OFFICE
postal ³ *ˈpɒstəl* *n* = RAILWAY MAIL CAR
postal ⁴ *ˈpɒstəl* *n* = POSTAL CARD
postal clerk *n* = a clerk in a post office; *specif* : one assigned to sort and distribute mail in railway post office
postal correspondence *n* = correspondence conducted by mail
— compare CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
postal delivery *n* = delivery of mail by post
postal delivery zone or postal zone *n* = ZONE 5
postal fiscal stamp *n* = a stamp issued as a revenue stamp used by a post office
postally *ˈpɒstəl* *adv* [*postal* ¹ + *-ly*] 1. in a postal manner
postage *ˈpɒstɪdʒ* *n* = the money paid for postage stamps
postage stamps (*a* ~ commemorated anniversary)
postal match *n* = a rifle or pistol match in which the winner is determined by the number of letters mailed to judges for scoring
postmaster *ˈpɒstməstə* *n* = MONEY ORDER

postal money order *n* = money order
postal order *n* = order for a particular sum of money at a particular office
postal order *n*, *Brit* = a postal money order that is issued in the United States and is payable at a particular office at a particular office, and may be crossed for payment through a bank
postal paper *n* 1: postage stamps (the postal paper of . . . the United States and its possessions —K.R.Stiles) 2: government securities (the postal paper of the United States —K.R.Stiles)
postal savings bank *n* = savings bank conducted by a government agency for the local post office
postal stationery *n* = government-issued stationery (as letter paper) with postage stamps preimprinted
postal storage car *n* = a railroad car for transporting mail that lacks facilities for sorting or distribution en route — compare mail car
postal tax stamp *n* = a government stamp required on many documents for use for some public fund (as for a general health project)

1. *Система* – совокупность взаимодействующих элементов (объектов), образующих единую систему. Система характеризуется наличием определенных свойств, которые возникают в результате взаимодействия элементов. Система может быть открытой или закрытой, динамической или статической. Система может быть описана с помощью математических моделей, диаграмм, таблиц и т.д.

2. *Элемент* – часть системы, обладающая определенными свойствами и способная взаимодействовать с другими элементами системы. Элементы могут быть материальными или нематериальными, простыми или сложными. Элементы могут быть описаны с помощью математических моделей, диаграмм, таблиц и т.д.

3. *Взаимодействие* – процесс, в котором элементы системы влияют друг на друга, изменяя свое состояние и свойства. Взаимодействие может быть прямым или косвенным, положительным или отрицательным. Взаимодействие может быть описано с помощью математических моделей, диаграмм, таблиц и т.д.

4. *Свойство* – характеристика элемента или системы, которая отличает их от других элементов или систем. Свойства могут быть количественными или качественными, внутренними или внешними. Свойства могут быть описаны с помощью математических моделей, диаграмм, таблиц и т.д.

5. *Модель* – упрощенное представление системы или элемента, которое позволяет изучать их свойства и поведение. Модель может быть математической, физической, логической и т.д. Модель может быть описана с помощью математических моделей, диаграмм, таблиц и т.д.

6. *Диаграмма* – графическое представление системы или элемента, которое позволяет наглядно увидеть их структуру и взаимодействие. Диаграмма может быть функциональной, структурной, логической и т.д. Диаграмма может быть описана с помощью математических моделей, диаграмм, таблиц и т.д.

7. *Таблица* – табличное представление системы или элемента, которое позволяет наглядно увидеть их свойства и поведение. Таблица может быть функциональной, структурной, логической и т.д. Таблица может быть описана с помощью математических моделей, диаграмм, таблиц и т.д.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

post-casual *adj* **post-kasjuəl** *adj* [Post- + casual] occurring after a dinner + E *adj* — more at **CENACLE**] occurring after dinner; **POSTPRANDIAL**

post-central *adj* **post-tsentrəl** *adj* [Post- + central] located behind a center or central structure; *esp.* located behind the cerebral sulcus

post-central gyrus *n* **post-tsentrəl** *n* [Post- + central gyrus] a distinct gyrus in the posterior part of the frontal lobe

posterior *adj* **post-i-ri-ər** *adj* [by composition of the *inter-* and *inter-* + *causalis*] — opposed to **precentrum**

post-hoc *adj* **post-hok** *adj* [traveling post. *adv.* have post-hoc and body on four wheels and seating two to four persons] *adv.* after the fact

post-chariot *n* **post-tʃa-ri-ət** *n* [Post- + chariot] a carriage for traveling post

post-chiasm *n* **post-tʃi-az-m** *n* [Post- + chiasm] a tract in front of the optic chiasm

post-cholecystectomy syndrome *n* **post-tʃol-ə-si-stek-tom-i** *n* [Post- + cholecystectomy] a syndrome

post-hal *adj* **post-hal** *adj* [Post- + LL *hal* = some of the